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Navy - Negative.

Air - Negative.

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POLITICAL - EXTERNAL

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1. Soviet Protest Note on U-2 Flight

On September 4, the USSR protested to the US against the violation of Soviet territory in the Far East by an American U-2 reconnaissance plane on August 30. The note asked whether this intrusion meant a return to the policies of the previous US administration or whether it was a provocative action of militaristic circles in the US. Moscow directed attention to the alleged stationing of U-2 planes in other countries and warned that a repetition of such provocations would result in retaliatory measures, "right up to rendering harmless military bases utilized against the Soviet Union."

The note was published the following day with virtually no commentary. On September 6, most papers published the text of the US response, carried commentaries and printed a few critical foreign reactions. Soviet commentaries generally stressed that the flight was incompatible with statements made by the President both as a Senator and later as President. Nevertheless, the President's person and office were treated cautiously, with the tendency being to pose the question as to whether responsibility for the flight did not really rest with US military circles.

Judging from the initial commentaries, the Soviets were intent on building up their propaganda position preparatory to the forthcoming session of the UN. In addition, they probably hoped to encourage anti-US reactions in countries having US air bases.

In the meantime, the propaganda posture was balanced by continued friendly relations with Americans in Moscow. This was especially noticeable in connection with the treatment accorded to visiting US Power and Shipping delegations and to poet Robert FROST. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

2. Berlin/Germany

In the first discussion of the Berlin situation by the Soviet press since the abolition of the Soviet Commandant office in Berlin, Pravda reprinted an article from the American Communist Party publication National Guardian by David WESLEY, which presented the Soviet public with several aspects of the Berlin situation which are generally avoided in Soviet propaganda. The article said that the military buildup instituted by President KENNEDY presented a dilemma for Soviet policymakers and that a separate peace treaty with East Germany will not end tensions, and might even increase them. It also suggested KHRUSHCHEV should raise the question of Berlin in the UNGA since it would force the US to discuss Soviet proposals for the first time.

Prior to the publication of Wesley's article, the Soviet press in brief articles criticized plans for Tag der Heimat, and reviewed alleged provocations against the S-bahn. Red Star on September 2 also criticized, in the first press reference thereto, allied maintenance of ambulances at Checkpoint Charlie.

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On September 5, the Embassy received a Soviet note in response to US notes of August 24 and 27, which, in effect, rejected the proposal for four-power discussions to relieve tensions in Berlin. The note repeated in unusually rigid language the full range of Soviet Berlin demands but did not reiterate the separate peace treaty threat.

The Soviet press on September 6 published the Soviet note but failed to publish the American notes of August 24 and 27 referred to therein. Since Soviet practice has usually been to publish the text of US notes when they are referred to in published Soviet notes, the failure to do so this time suggests the US notes in question presented too vivid a picture for the Soviet public of events in Berlin. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. Cuba

A joint Soviet-Cuba declaration on the latest visit of "Che" GUEVARA to Moscow was published on September 1. In addition to the expected agreement on Soviet assistance for the construction of a Cuban metallurgical complex, the declaration confirmed that the Soviets have increased military assistance to Castro. In subsequent press follow-up, Soviet papers reported US (primarily congressional) reaction, but subordinated it to reports of US violations of Cuban borders and "invasion plans." On September 6, the Soviet press published a TASS report of the President's declaration on "Soviet assistance to Cuba's defensive preparations", which noted the President's warning the US will take whatever measures are necessary to prevent any Cuban aggression on the Western hemisphere. (UNCLASSIFIED)

4. Congo

Increasing attention to the Congo has been noticeable following the visit of U THANT to Moscow. Criticism is being levelled at the new Congo plan, which is characterized as a conspiracy by Belgian, British, US, and French colonialists against the independence and territorial integrity of the Congo. According to the Soviets, the only real solution to the Congo problem lies in the complete and unconditional fulfillment of UN decisions calling for the use of all necessary measures, including coercion. It is also being suggested that stability in the Congo can only be attained through the establishment of effective control over the activities of monopolies in that country. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

5. Disarmament and Nuclear Testing

Soviet news coverage of the Geneva negotiations is now stressing that Moscow has opened up the way to an agreement on nuclear testing by indicating its preparedness at the present time to conclude an agreement ending nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Such an agreement could be reached immediately, the Soviets claim, if it were also agreed that negotiations on the banning of underground tests would continue and provided the states concerned would assume an obligation to refrain from underground testing during the discussions.

The parallel propaganda line seeks to discredit the August 27 proposals advanced by the US and the UK, maintaining that these proposals present nothing new

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since they still insist on obligatory on-site inspection and refrain from accepting the eight-nation neutral memorandum as a basis for discussion. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

6. Outer Mongolia

On August 31, Pravda published a rather lengthy summary of comments made by TSEDENBAL to a group of foreign correspondents who recently visited Ulan Bator. The summary reported Outer Mongolia's preparedness to establish normal diplomatic relations with Western countries, including the US and the UK, and also Tsedenbal's optimistic comments regarding the benefits to be derived from membership in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). Moscow's apparent support for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Outer Mongolia and Western countries will hardly be welcomed by Peiping. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

POLITICAL - INTERNAL

7. Leadership

Khrushchev received Secretary of Interior Stewart UDALL on September 6 at Gagra and had him to dinner, together with MIKOYAN and the Georgian Party leader, V. P. MZHAVANADZE, both of whom were "vacationing near N. S. Khrushchev." And, on September 7, Robert Frost was invited to Gagra to chat with the First Secretary.

Apart from receiving American visitors, Khrushchev seemed to be taking it easy. On September 4, Pravda announced that he had "recently" spent some time in the Kuban, but when this was and how long he had stayed was not made clear.

The Kuban trip was made the occasion for one of those puzzling little differences in press treatment which cannot fail to engage the attention of close students of the Soviet scene. The Pravda report, entitled "Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in the Kuban," was attributed to an unnamed "Correspondent of Pravda." The Izvestiya (September 4) account was entitled "Thrilling Meetings--Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in the Kuban" and bore no ascription to any source. In the main, the two reports were identical, but the fourth paragraph of the Izvestiya account contained one more sentence than that of Pravda (indicated by underlining): "A warm meeting took place in Akhtanizovskaya stanitsa /i.e., Cossack village/. This area is well-known to Comrade N. S. Khrushchev. During the Civil War, he participated in the defeat of the White Guardists and their expulsion from Kuban soil. At that time, N. S. Khrushchev helped the inhabitants of Akhtanizovskaya stanitsa restore the power of the Soviets." (The make-up of the Pravda article shows that this sentence was cut out of it after the type had been initially set up to include it.)

On the other hand, the seventh paragraph of the Pravda version of the story contains three sentences which were not included in the Izvestiya counterpart (indicated by underlining): "In Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's conversation with the leaders of /Krasnodar/ Kray organizations, the most important problems of development of the economy and culture of the Kuban were touched upon. Attention was called to the fact that Krasnodar Kray possesses enormous reserves for the increased production of agricultural and livestock products. The collective and state farms

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should use their fundamental wealth--the fruitful southern black-earth lands--more intensively. One cannot, moreover, fail to take account of such a reserve as the drainage of flood-plains and the irrigation of land."

Izvestiya's addition thus stressed Khrushchev's image as a benevolent, up-from-the-ranks, father-figure, while Pravda's presented him as the leader of a Party which never misses an opportunity to make demands upon the people for further exertions and sacrifice.

F. R. KOZLOV bulked large in the week's doings. On August 31, he saw ULBRICHT off from Vnukovo Airport. On September 3, he received Maurice THOREZ and Jeannette VERMEERSCH. On September 4, he received Luigi LONGO. And, on September 5, in a meeting which somehow did not fit the rules of the protocol game as played in Moscow, he received CPR Ambassador LIU Hsiao, who is leaving the Soviet Union after seven and a half years.

KOSYGIN received a delegation of Finnish businessmen on August 31 and, that evening, represented the Soviet hierarchy at the independence-day reception at the North Vietnamese Embassy, together with VORONOV; on September 1, attended the signing in the Kremlin of the Soviet-Cuban "document on the assistance of the Soviet Union to the Republic of Cuba in the construction and expansion of metallurgical factories" and gave a lunch for the Cuban emissaries Guevara and ARAGONES, and saw them off at the airport on September 2.

KIRILENKO left Moscow for Bulgaria on September 4 at the head of a Soviet CP delegation and was accompanied to the airport by the old Comintern workhorse O. V. KUUSINEN.

While BREZHNEV was not reported in Moscow during the week, it was announced on September 2 that he would visit Yugoslavia from September 24 to October 4. (UNCLASSIFIED)

8. The Okhrana Again

In what appeared to be a further step designed to remove the STALIN-era stigma from the police, the RSFSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) was renamed the Ministry of Maintenance of Public Order (MOOP - Ministerstvo okhrany obshchestvennogo poryadka) by a ukase of the Russian Republic's Supreme Soviet dated August 30 and published on September 4. This move will presumably be followed by the other Union republics in the near future.

A puzzling aspect of the renaming was the use of the word Okhrana, which bears its own stigma. It was the popular designation of the Tsarist secret police (the Section for the Maintenance of Public Safety and Order - Otdeleniye po okhraneniyu obshchestvennoy bezopasnosti i poryadka). (UNCLASSIFIED)

9. Plenum of Azerbaydzhan CP

A plenum of the Azerbaydzhan CP Central Committee on August 29-30 considered ideological and economic questions, according to the account published by Bakinskiy rabochiy (August 30-31), and also took up the topic of "The Course of

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the Fulfillment of Proposals and Critical Observations Expressed During the Discussion of the Draft Program and Statute of the CPSU." This subject was apparently discussed at a closed session on August 29, addressed by Azerbaydzhan CP-CC First Secretary V. Yu. AKHUNDOV.

Two representatives of the Moscow apparatus attended the Plenum: M. A. MOROZOV, a section chief in the Agitprop Division of the CPSU-CC, and V. P. SHEMANSKY, whose speech was not reported and who has not been otherwise identified.

The only organizational change announced at the Plenum was the elevation of Kh. G. VEZIROV to the Republic CC Secretariat (WEEKA No. 35, August 31) to replace N. M. GADZHIYEV, who died July 30, 1962.

Speakers at the Plenum made several references to nationalism among the intelligentsia and the youth. A member of the staff of the Azerbaydzhan State University, Abas ZAMANOV, it was disclosed, had been expelled from the Party for "nationalistic, anti-Party utterances." Some of the young writers, too, have been evidencing "national narrow-mindedness." In this context, the poems of Khalil RZA, Native Language and Wounds Bound with Barbed Wire, were said to "testify to the obvious ideological confusion of the young poet." Writings in issue No. 3 of the literary magazine Azerbaydzhan for 1962 by Gulu KHALILOV were also said to have exhibited "national conceit." (UNCLASSIFIED)

10. Tadzhik CP Plenum

The proceedings of the V Plenum of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee (August 28-29) disclosed comparatively few changes of personnel (Embassy's A-337, September 7). Major purges of the Republic Party leadership had occurred in April 1961 and February 1962, apparently as a result of the involvement of high-level Party officials in irregularities in the requisitioning of cotton. An Agitprop "instructor" from the CPSU-CC was present at the Plenum, and the new Procurator for the Republic, V. A. BULARGIN, a Russian whose Tadzhik predecessor had been removed for connivance in financial frauds, made a speech warning Party workers not to exert pressure upon investigative organs in an effort to save thieves of state property from well-deserved punishment. (UNCLASSIFIED)

MILITARY

Army

1. Did Soviet Rockets Fail to Shoot Down U-2?

In wake of the Soviet protest to the US on the U-2 flight penetrating the Soviet territory, Red Star September 6 strongly criticizes the training and battle readiness of air defense rocket units. It pointed out that targets need be hit with first rocket. Absolving the rocket equipment provided by Soviet industry to the military as best in the world, it added that all systems must be checked out before full capability of the equipment can be expected. But this is only half of the task. Because of a changing situation the actions must be carried out with

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high speed. Unfortunately, it continued, there are rocket units who have not yet learned to get all out of their equipment.

In another article, "Rocketmen condemn American provocatures," Red Star correspondent reports anger and indignation over the U-2 flight from an unnamed unit. Major ARKHIPOV reported that today his unit worked with special effort to increase battle readiness in answer to the new aggressor provocation. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

2. Soviets Film US Espionage Activities on Soviet Territory

An Izvestiya article on September 5, headed "Pentagon's Black Guard", reports a recently-produced one hundred percent documentary film showing activities of the US intelligence agents who are unaware of the cameraman. The film reportedly covers the arrival of a group of American physicists headed by Mr. John McCone (then AEC chairman) which visited the atomic power station near Voronezh in 1959.

To date, no public showings have been reported. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

For the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:

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